



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
**2008 FORT HUNTER LIGGETT TULE ELK
ARCHERY AND GENERAL SEASON HUNT**
www.dfg.ca.gov



General Information: Congratulations on receiving a tag for the Fort Hunter Liggett Tule Elk Hunt. We hope your hunt will be safe and memorable.

Fort Hunter Liggett has sponsored its tule elk hunt since 1996. Fort Hunter Liggett is a 165,000 acre installation administered by the U.S. Army. Military training is the primary mission of the base, and other activities are subservient to this mission. There are some portions of the base that, although they contain elk, will be closed to all access by order of the commanding officer because of ongoing military training activities and the possibility of unexploded munitions. Obviously, we cannot guarantee where elk will be during the season in relation to these closed areas. Also, there is a possibility that season dates might be changed by the commanding officer because of military training. Visit the above website address for specific zone regulations (hunt zone map, description, and harvest success information can also be viewed at this address).

To participate in the Fort Hunter Liggett Tule Elk Hunt, you must purchase an annual hunting pass available from the Environmental Office at the base. Cost of the annual hunting permit is \$70.00. Annual permits are available by mail. Call (831) 386-2677 for information on purchasing permits, or visit the Fort Hunter Liggett web site at www.liggett.army.mil and click on "hunting and fishing link".

The Department is collecting teeth from animals taken by hunters for age analysis. Successful hunters should follow directions on the tooth envelope (included with this flyer) to remove the two front teeth on the lower jaw and submit them to the Department. Please do not wrap teeth in plastic or foil. The Department will send results to hunters that submit teeth for age analysis. **Please remember that all hunters must return tag report cards to the Department within one week after the close of the elk season regardless of whether an elk was taken.**

All tagholders will be required to attend a mandatory hunter orientation, usually given the day before the hunt. Tagholders will receive a letter with information on the time and location of the orientation meeting from Fort Hunter Liggett.

Refer to Section 353 and 354 for legal methods of take. Non-lead ammunition restrictions will be in place by July 1, 2008 - please check with the base regarding details.

Thank you for your cooperation. We hope you have a successful hunt. Good luck!

California Department of Fish and Game
January 9, 2008

New Regulations Will Prohibit Use of Lead Projectiles for Big Game and Nongame Hunting in the Range of the California Condor

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/hunting/condor/>

After nearly a full year of public testimony, discussion, and environmental analyses, the Fish and Game Commission in December 2007 adopted regulations (Section 353, Title 14, CCR) that will prohibit the use of projectiles (bullets) containing lead for hunting deer, bear, wild pig, elk, and pronghorn antelope in areas designated as California condor range. Additionally, the regulations (Section 475, Title 14, CCR) will also prohibit use of lead in the same areas when hunting coyote, ground squirrels, and other nongame wildlife.

When:

The effective date for the new regulations will be July 1, 2008. It will be illegal to hunt the above species with lead projectiles beginning July 1.

What are the lead projectiles that are prohibited?

The Commission has defined projectiles so that the prohibited bullets and other projectiles can be understood. A "projectile" is defined as *any bullet, ball, sabot, slug, buckshot or other device which is expelled from a firearm through a barrel by force*. Additionally, for hunting nongame, projectiles include "shot" and "pellets"; lead in these projectiles is prohibited as well.

It will be illegal to use any projectile that contains more than 1 percent lead for hunting big game or nongame within the affected area. This includes centerfire as well as blackpowder/ muzzle-loader, and rimfire projectiles.

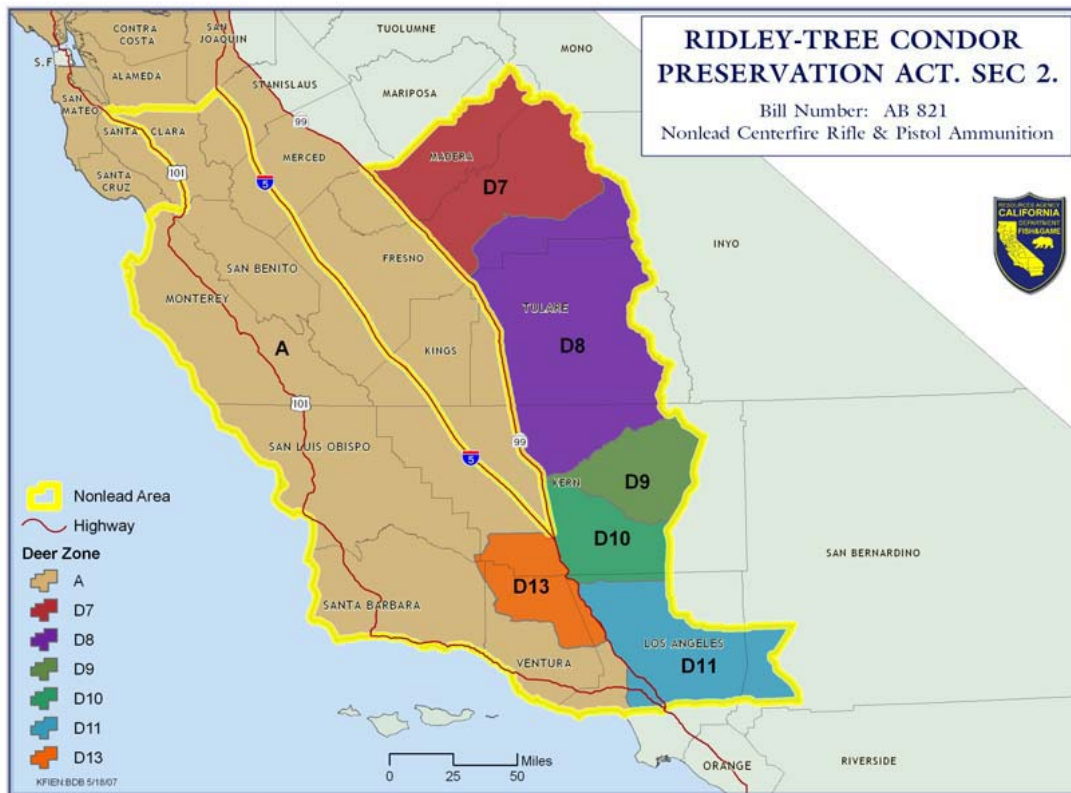
Lead Content in Projectiles

The Commission and Department are aware that trace levels of lead likely exist in any projectile as a result of the manufacturing process. Additionally, interpretation of the statute indicates the intent is to preclude risk to the condor from lead fragmentation. Therefore, the Commission has established a maximum amount of lead content in projectiles to be 1.0 percent by weight. In reality, it is understood that "non-lead" identified projectiles have far less than 1 percent lead content. The Commission and Department will be working on a certification process, to be completed before summer 2008, to help hunters identify projectiles that will be legal.

Where

The geographic area where lead is prohibited is exactly the same area described in the recently enacted AB 821- Ridley-Tree Condor Preservation Act (Nava) and entered into the Fish and Game Code as section 3004.5. To assist hunters in understanding and visualizing affected areas, the lead prohibition area is also known as deer hunt zones D7,

D8, D9, D10, D11, D13, and most (but not all) of the South A zone. (The Department will identify specific hunts affected in a future update.)



What are the regulations and options for hunting with .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearms?

Rimfire firearms are not legal in California for hunting big game or for depredation killing of big game animals (these are primarily deer and wild pig in condor range). Rimfire firearms are legal for nongame animals (coyotes and ground squirrels primarily) and for sport hunting of small game mammals [hares (jackrabbits), cottontail, and tree squirrel]. However, for nongame animals the Commission has prohibited use of lead projectiles in .22 rimfire or smaller firearms as part of this regulation change in condor range.

The Commission has not addressed the issue of hunting small game mammals because that section of the regulations was not “opened” for potential change. Therefore, hunters can legally hunt jackrabbit, cottontail, and tree squirrel using lead projectiles, but not ground squirrels in the same area. Part of the reasoning for this is that unlike nongame animals that are hunted and usually left in the field, game species must be retrieved and not wasted.

The Department and Commission are of the understanding that non-lead projectiles for rimfire are not readily available or manufactured at this time and that the only non-lead rimfire is in .22 caliber magnum, and not for the very popular .22 short, long, or long rifle.

Where can I find a list of known legal projectiles for hunting?

The Department and Commission will be initiating a process such that the Commission can certify projectiles as meeting the “non-lead” threshold for purposes of these regulations. This public review process will occur between February and June 2008 and should result in a listing of authorized projectiles acceptable for hunting within the affected area. Currently, the Department recommends visiting this webpage: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/hunting/condor/docs/nonlead-ammo-ca.pdf> although the subject projectiles have not been certified for the July 1 requirement (that is, all would be considered legal until July 1, 2008 and possibly thereafter).

If I purchase ammunition listed at that website, what assurance do I have that it will be legal after July 2008?

There are no assurances until the certification process is completed in Spring 2008. We recommend hunters be mindful of this timeframe.

What are the regulations for possessing lead projectiles within the affected area?

The Commission prohibited the possession of lead projectiles and a firearm capable of firing such projectiles, while big game or nongame hunting within the specified range. Otherwise, lead projectiles may be possessed.

The Department’s Law Enforcement Division will be interpreting and enforcing these regulations. If you have a scenario where you are not sure of legality, it is recommended that you contact a local DFG warden to seek guidance.

What about target shooting, “plinking”, or firearms for personal protection?

The Commission does not regulate these activities. Use of lead projectiles is legal unless another government entity has determined otherwise for lands they administer. The regulations prohibiting lead only relate to possession while engaged in specified hunting activities.

Are pellet rifles included in the non-lead ammunition ban?

Pellet rifles are not considered a firearm. Consequently, neither pellet rifles nor their projectiles would be included in the ban.